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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/734,274	12/15/2003	Karel Hero Mulder	2005-1021	1503
466	7590	05/17/2007	EXAMINER	
YOUNG & THOMPSON			NGUYEN, HUONG Q	
745 SOUTH 23RD STREET			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2ND FLOOR			3736	
ARLINGTON, VA 22202			MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			05/17/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/734,274	MULDER, KAREL HERO
Period for Reply	Examiner	Art Unit
	Helen Nguyen	3736
<i>-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --</i>		
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b). 		
Status		
<p>1)<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>01 March 2007</u>.</p> <p>2a)<input type="checkbox"/> This action is FINAL. 2b)<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> This action is non-final.</p> <p>3)<input type="checkbox"/> Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under <i>Ex parte Quayle</i>, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.</p>		
Disposition of Claims		
<p>4)<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Claim(s) <u>23-30,32-35 and 39-41</u> is/are pending in the application.</p> <p>4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.</p> <p>5)<input type="checkbox"/> Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.</p> <p>6)<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Claim(s) <u>23-30,32-35 and 39-41</u> is/are rejected.</p> <p>7)<input type="checkbox"/> Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.</p> <p>8)<input type="checkbox"/> Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.</p>		
Application Papers		
<p>9)<input type="checkbox"/> The specification is objected to by the Examiner.</p> <p>10)<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The drawing(s) filed on <u>15 December 2003</u> is/are: a)<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> accepted or b)<input type="checkbox"/> objected to by the Examiner.</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).</p> <p>11)<input type="checkbox"/> The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.</p>		
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119		
<p>12)<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).</p> <p>a)<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> All b)<input type="checkbox"/> Some * c)<input type="checkbox"/> None of:</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">1.<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">2.<input type="checkbox"/> Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">3.<input type="checkbox"/> Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).</p>		
<p>* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.</p>		
Attachment(s)		
<p>1)<input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)</p> <p>2)<input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)</p> <p>3)<input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____</p> <p>4)<input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____</p> <p>5)<input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application</p> <p>6)<input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____</p>		

DETAILED ACTION

1. This Office Action is responsive to the amendment filed 3/1/2007. Claims 23-30, 32-35, and 39-41 are amended. Claims 31, 36-38, and 42 are cancelled, thus overcoming the previous claim and drawing objections, as well as the previous §112 rejection. **Claims 23-30, 32-35, and 39-41** remain pending.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. **Claims 23-28, 30, and 39-41** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Suydam in view of Dye (US Pat No. 3831446), further in view of Bortle (US Pat No. 4296502).

4. In regards to **Claims 23**, Suydam discloses a urological instrument for assessing a urine flow comprising a receiving member (34) for the urine flow and comprising a third component (30), in which, at least in a ready to use state, the receiving member is in open liquid communication with a urine guide (28) and an inlet of the third component, all best seen in Figure 2, characterized in that the instrument is embodied as a disposable article which is formed substantially from flexible material (i.e. plastic), in that the instrument is in a folded position in a storage state (¶0030), best seen in Figure 6, in that the instrument is in a straightened position in

the ready to use state, as shown in Figure 2, said components of the instrument lying at least substantially in line with each other, in that the receiving member (24) has a relatively compact storage state and an expanded ready to use state (¶0031, 0040), in that the receiving member is designed and adapted to be brought manually from its storage state to its ready to use state, and that the receiving member is open on at least one side and comprises a cavity for receiving the urine flow therein, at least in its ready to use state, as best seen in Figure 2.

5. However, Suydam do not disclose said third component as a flow indicator means for assessing at least a magnitude of the urine flow. Dye teaches an analogous device comprising a flow indicator means (74) for assessing at least a magnitude of the urine flow, wherein said flow indicator means contributes to the calculation of flow rate by providing the volume of liquid and is thus considered as such (Col.5: 46-56). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the invention of Suydam to include a flow indicator means in the manner taught by Dye to improve the invention by supplying useful quantitative data for the urine received therein.

6. However, Suydam in combination with Dye do not disclose the components of the instrument lying at least substantially folded onto each other. Bortle teaches an analogous device wherein the disposable components are folded such that said components lie at least substantially folded onto each other, best seen in Figures 1-4, as an effective manner of compacting the components together into one disposable easy to carry package. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to replace the manner of folding the invention of Suydam as modified by Dye such that said components lie at least substantially folded onto each other, as taught by Bortle, as an equally as effective manner

of folding the components to result in a compact easy to carry package that is adapted to brought into a ready-to-use state.

7. In regards to **Claim 24**, Suydam in combination with Bortle disclose the invention described above including a collection device (26) that at least during use is in open communication with the urine guide (28) on an end opposite the receiving member (34), best seen in Figure 2, and the collection device is expandable from a relatively compact storage state to an expanded position of use. However, Suydam does not disclose said collection device provided with a closing member having a normally closed position. Dye teaches the inclusion of a closing member, referred to as "valve means" (64), normally in the closed position, to allow controlled passage of fluid to an analogous collection device (24) (Col.5: 12-15). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the collection device of Suydam as modified by Bortle to include a closing member normally in the closed position, as taught by Dye, to provide a means for allowing the controlled passage of fluid from the collection device.

8. In regards to **Claim 25**, Suydam disclose the collecting device (26) is connected to an outlet of the flow indicator means (30), best seen in Figure 4.

9. In regards to **Claim 26**, Suydam discloses the collecting device (26) comprising a collecting bag, best seen in Figure 2.

10. In regards to **Claim 27**, Suydam in combination with Bortle disclose the invention above but does not disclose the collecting device (26) provided with volume indicator means for a urine volume received therein. Dye teaches the use of volume indicator means, referred to as "graduated indicia" (74) (Col.5, line 45-47), to provide an effective means of determining total volume of urine collected. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the invention of Suydam as modified by Bortle to include volume indicator means, as taught by Dye, to improve the device by providing an effective means to determine total volume.

11. In regards to **Claim 28**, Suydam discloses that in the storage state, at least one of the receiving member (34) and the collecting device (26) is capable of covering the urine guide (28) on one side of the flow indicator means (30).

12. In regards to **Claim 39-41**, Suydam in combination with Bortle disclose the invention above but does not disclose time duration indicator means. Dye teaches the use of time duration indicator means, referred to as "indicia" (62) and comprising a reservoir, referred to as "container" (24), which at least during use is in open communication via a defined passage opening, referred to as "chamber" (34) situated at least close to an inlet of a flow indicator means (38), with the urine flow (Col.4, line 42-52), wherein said reservoir is provided with volume indicator means, referred to as "graduated indicia" (74), for a urine volume received therein (Col.5, line 43-47), said time duration indicator means for determining a time duration of the urine flow (Col.5, line 2-7). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the

art to modify the invention of Suydam as modified by Bortle to include time duration indicator means with the structure described above, as taught by Dye, to improve the device by including a means for determining a time duration of the urine flow.

13. **Claims 29-30** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Suydam in view of Dye and Bortle, further in view of McWhorter (US Pat No. 3831453), even further in view of Persson (US Pat No. 3928875). Suydam in combination with Dye and Bortle disclose a urological instrument formed from flexible material, as explained above but does not disclose the flexible material comprising two foil sheets hermetically to each other on a mutual contact surface, at least partially forming one or more components of said device, wherein said components include the receiving member, the urine guide, the flow indicator means, and the collecting device.

14. McWhorter discloses a urological device formed from two flexible plastic sheets closed by heat, thus constituting a hermetic seal, forming one or more components of the device, in the instant case, a collection bag, referred to as "bag" (Col.1, line 51-61), for more accurate measurement of urine output (Col.1, line 22-23). However, McWhorter does not disclose the two flexible sheets as foil. Persson discloses a urine collector formed of flexible foil material for cheap manufacture and thus, disposability (Col.1, line 9-13).

15. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to make the urological device of Suydam as modified by Dye and Bortle, using two sheets hermetically forming one or more components of said device, as taught by McWhorter, wherein said sheets are foil sheets, as taught by Persson, to effectively manufacture an accurate device while keeping

costs cheap for economic disposal. As integral manufacture of the instrument components (such as the receiving member, urine guide, collecting device) is possible, it would then also be obvious to manufacture specific components of said urological device as separate from said foil sheets, for example, flow indicator means or time duration indicator means, for reasons such as better precision, as such methods of manufacture are obvious in view of McWhorter and known to those skilled in the art.

16. **Claim 32** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Suydam in view of Dye and Bortle, further in view of Griffitts (US Pat No. 2856932). Suydam in combination with Dye and Bortle disclose a urological instrument but does not disclose said device provided with an irreparable breakable seal. Griffitts discloses a urethral catheter and bag maintained in a storage state, wherein the device is opened from a storage state to a ready-to-use state by breaking an irreparable breakable seal, referred to as "flag" (36), wherein the presence of an unbroken seal is an effective indicator of device sterility, best seen in Figures 2, 3, 5 (Col.3, line 56-62, 71-74). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate a similar irreparable breakable seal as taught by Griffitts into the urological instrument disclosed by Suydam as modified by Dye and Bortle, for holding said instrument in the storage state, wherein the breaking of said seal brings the instrument into ready-to-use state, as an effective mean to indicate device sterility.

17. **Claim 33** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Suydam in view of Dye and Bortle, further in view of Oxley (US Pat No. 5423792). Suydam in combination with

Dye and Bortle disclose a urological instrument but does not disclose recording means arranged on an outer side for manual recording of indicator values determined with said device. Oxley discloses a fluid collection container having a recording means or identification element, in particular, a “writeable area” (42), for manual recording of information (Col.6, line 62-66). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include a similar recording means as taught by Oxley into the urological device of Suydam as modified by Dye and Bortle to provide a means to effectively classify and identify said device.

18. **Claims 34-35** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Suydam in view of Dye and Bortle, further in view of Oxley (US Pat No. 5423792), even further in view of LeVeen et al (US Pat No. 4532936). Suydam as modified by Dye, Bortle, and Oxley disclose a urological instrument with a recording means but do not disclose the means as a removable self-adhesive label. LeVeen et al disclose urological data printed on self-adherent paper for ease of information transfer (Col.5, line 8-10). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill to modify the recording means of Oxley to be a self-adhesive label, as taught by LeVeen et al, and incorporate that into the device of Suydam as modified by Dye, Bortle, and Oxley, to provide ease of urological information recording and transfer. Similarly, it would have been obvious to arrange such label at a position on said urological device such as at the position of a flow indicator means while leaving a transparent window for display of information.

Response to Arguments

19. Applicant's arguments with respect to **Claims 23-42** have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection. The Examiner notes that the amendments to the claims to recite "urological measuring instrument for measuring urine flow" does not carry much patentable weight because said functional language has only been added to the preamble and does not affect the structural components recited in the body of the claim, especially if said structural components are capable of said intended use. Furthermore, Examiner notes that the presence of absorbing material in Suydam does not preclude the device for measuring urine flow; for example, urine volume and thus urine flow may still be determined by various methods known to one of ordinary skill in the art such as by the amount of material expansion, height, mass, etc. Additionally, Suydam in combination with Dye above makes obvious such application as reasoned above. Lastly, it is noted that Dye has not been referenced in the above §103 combination for a foldable article teaching. Suydam already discloses a foldable article and to incorporate a component of Dye as motivated above into Suydam does not require Dye to be conceived as a foldable article.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Helen Nguyen whose telephone number is 571-272-8340. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday, 8 am - 5 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Max Hindenburg can be reached on 571-272-4726. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

HQN
5/7/2007

Jen

Max Hindenburg
MAX HINDENBURG
SUPPLEMENTAL EXAMINER
ELECTRONIC BUSINESS CENTER 2700